

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 42 of 1886.]

# REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 16th October 1886.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilāsinī" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibāsi" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
6	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar, Assam	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	11th October 1886.
8	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	102	
9	"Arya Pratibhā" ... ..	Halishahar	.....	
10	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Calcutta	20,000	2nd ditto.
11	"Bhāratbāsi" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	2nd ditto.
12	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Ditto	2,500	
13	"Burdwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	
14	"Chāruvārtā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
15	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	450	
16	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	
17	"Garib" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
18	"Grambāsi" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	
19	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
22	"Nava Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	
23	"Navavibhākar Sādhāranī" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	
24	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	450	
25	"Prajā Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	
26	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	600	
27	"Pūrva Bangabāsi" ... ..	Noakholly	.....	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	29th September 1886.
30	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	
31	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	2nd October. 1886.
32	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	24th September 1886.
33	"Sāraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	1,000	
35	"Srimanta Saudagār" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
36	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	
37	"Surabhi and Patākā" ... ..	Ditto	700	
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta	7,000	29th & 30th September 1886.
39	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Ditto	200	
40	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	
41	"Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	
42	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
46	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	
47	"Sar Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	
48	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samāchār" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Calcutta	250	1st and 8th October 1886.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar	150	
53	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	1st October 1886.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	2nd to 8th & 11th to 14th Oct. 1886.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka and Subhavārtā" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	
57	"Shikṣābandhu" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
58	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..	Cuttack	200	
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā" ... ..	Balasore	205	
61	"Sebaka" ... ..	Cuttack	200	



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

*The Dainik*, of the 29th September, says that it is very difficult to know the exact turn which affairs in Burmah have at present taken. Everything is enveloped in darkness, but the little that is occasionally known causes great alarm, and leads people to think that it will be very difficult for the English Government to get out of the difficulty. The patriots of Burmah have resolved to sacrifice their lives for their country, and are fighting without fear before the thundering cannon of the English. The people of England have now understood that those who are thus fighting for their country are not "dacoits." An Englishman has openly remarked that "the dacoits are known to be patriot rebels." The Englishmen in Burmah are in great danger now. Providence and man alike are against them. The danger has reached its climax. Any nation other than the English would have been quite disconcerted under the existing circumstances; but the English are fond of prestige, they are therefore facing the present calamity with calmness and fortitude.

DAINIK,  
Sept. 29th, 1886.

2. *The Sahachar*, of the 29th September, says that the Russophobia of Englishmen will lead to the ruin of Indians. On account of the unreasonable fear of a Russian invasion of India vast sums of Indian money are being spent for the strengthening of the North-Western frontier and upon subsidies to the Amir. The English are anxious to satisfy the Amir lest he should join Russia. But can the English be sure that the Amir will remain on their side at the time of danger, and that even if he does so the Afghan nation will remain on their side? The English Government is very anxious to incite the Afghans against Russia, and is instigating the Amir to annex Badakshan. The writer would not be surprised if the rumour that the Amir had engaged in a war with Badakshan should prove true. At the instigation of the English Government the Afghans were about to fight with the Russians at Panjdeh. It would not be surprising under these circumstances if the Amir engaged in a war with Badakshan. Why will not Russia try to occupy Wakhan under these circumstances? The writer sees that the English have all along provoked Russia by quarrelling with her first. The English have always provoked Russia by her policy in Afghanistan. If a quarrel breaks out with Russia in regard to Badakshan or Wakhan the writer will blame neither the Amir nor Russians but the English Government. The difficulties in Burmah are gradually assuming a more and more dreadful form. Altogether 30 thousand troops have been collected in Burmah. Still order is not being established there. The writer believes that the Burmese will continue to trouble the English troops by gurilla warfare. He does not think that order will soon be established in Burmah. The English Government has speedily amalgamated Upper Burmah with Lower Burmah lest the agitation by those who recommend, like the writer, that a Burmese prince should be set up on the throne of Burmah should become strong. The English Government is trying to form a combination of Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey against Russia. From the writings of the Grecian press it does not appear that Greece will join the combination. Her interests as well as the fact of her belonging to the same Church as Russia must make Greece take the side of Russia. The writer does not expect that Greece will join the combination. Austria is hostile to Russia, but she will never be able to successfully oppose Russia without the aid of Germany. But Germany will not oppose Russia lest Russia should induce

SAHACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1886.



France to join her. The writer does not expect that Turkey will join England by forsaking Germany. There are also no good feelings between England and France. There have been for a long time past ill-feelings between England and France in consequence of England's Egyptian policy. There is also the apprehension of danger in Egypt. The Soudanese will not sit idle if England becomes involved in a European war. There is also fear of French hostility in the case of England's being involved in a European war. England is also uneasy owing to the Irish difficulty. Thus England is beset with dangers.

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 2nd October, says that the work of the Boundary Commission has ended, but the point in dispute has not as yet been settled. The question is, on what side the Amir of Cabul will remain. The *Pioneer* says that the Amir has made preparations for giving a feast to Sir West Ridgeway, the English Commissioner, and that therefore the Amir is on the side of the English. Some suspect that the Amir secretly favors Russia. Schouvaleff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, has published in a celebrated Russian newspaper all particulars about the invasions of India in the past. He has published a minute account of the routes by which the quantity of provisions and munitions of war with which Alexander, Jenghis Khan, Mahmud, Timur and Nadir Shah invaded India, and of the places from which those articles were procured by them. From the attitude of Russia it appears that war will take place ere long. On the other hand, news has come from England that fifty thousand Martini-enfield rifles are being manufactured there, and that of these fifty thousand, twenty-six thousand will be given to the Indian soldiers. The *Pioneer* says that the soldiers who will be sent to the frontier will have to fight with these muskets. Is the news re-assuring.

BHARAT BASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

4. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 2nd October, hears from the *Pioneer* that a Burmese Prince has proclaimed his independence and threatened with extinction those who have submitted to British rule. The official reports say that the Shan Sirdars have become very much troublesome. The writer thinks that they are being helped by the Chinese, otherwise how could they get so much arms and ammunition? Many suspect that the Chinese black flags will join the Shans during the ensuing cold weather. The treaty with China has not yet been signed, and the writer suspects that the relations between the English and the Chinese will be strained before the ratification of the treaty. If the English have to quarrel with the Chinese, either directly or indirectly, they will be great losers. The Burmese war is gradually assuming the proportions of the Afghan war. There is no knowing how much it will cost. The Under-Secretary of State for India has made a statement that the war has been undertaken in the interests of the people of India. As a reason for not constituting Burmah a Tributary State, the same officer has said that both Lord Dufferin and Mr. Gladstone were for the annexation of the country. When the Liberals want to justify any line of policy, they say that the Conservatives are responsible for its initiation, and when the Conservatives in their turn want to justify any line of policy they throw the responsibility on the Liberals. The writer does not understand how the Under-Secretary of State made the statement that the Burmese War had been undertaken in the interests of the natives of India. England has lost her moral courage. The Bulgarian affair shews that she has lost it. Prince Alexander was acting under the advice of the English Ministry, and ventured to quarrel with Russia only on the strength of his alliance with the English. Thirty years ago the English fought with



the Russians continual for two years, but now they have become a laughing-stock in Europe. If the English had possessed their former courage they could never have put up with such insults. There is no Englishman who has sufficient moral courage to protest against such unrighteous acts. Nothing can be expected from the members of Parliament. They have sold themselves to the party to which they respectively belong.

5. The same paper says that the English have painted King Theebaw in very black colours. He has been described as a great drunkard, and as an inhuman wretch. But the facts now disclosed show that these charges are groundless. Though a prisoner, and not allowed to spend his small allowance according to his own will, he asked the English officer who had been appointed to guard him to send eight hundred rupees out of his allowance for the relief of the starving inhabitants of Mandalay. The officer, it is reported, has been admonished by Government for having complied with this request of the King. Does not this fact show that King Theebaw was not a blood-thirsty and inhuman tyrant?

BHARAT BASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

6. The *Dainik*, of the 29th September, says that one day a Baboo was going home at Noakholly from office when he was overtaken by two constables who caught him by the hand and demanded four annas which was due to them from the Baboo. Unfortunately, the Baboo had no money with him, and could not pay them off. But they would not let him go unless he paid the amount to them. On this the Baboo made an effort and got himself released. On this one of the constables ran immediately to the office, brought some official papers, and having placed them in the hands of the Baboo, arrested him as a thief. The Police Sub-Inspector of the place having enquired into the case reported that the matter was true, and the poor fellow was consequently taken before the Criminal Court. The Magistrate, Mr. Waller, took the case in his own hand, and everything was disclosed at the trial.

DAINIK,  
Sept. 29th, 1886.

Cases like this often crop up in every district. As the Sub-Inspector handed over the prisoner to the Criminal Court by placing his reliance on the words of the constables, so there are many Deputy Magistrates who punish innocent persons relying on the words of the police. The writer hopes that in future they will follow the example of Mr. Waller in trying cases sent up by the police.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

7. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th September, referring to the rebuke administered by the Coroner, Dr. Chambers, to the Bengali jurors in the Trail case, says that it sees that native jurors are being insulted at every step by the Eurasian Coroner. The jurors of no class were insulted when Babu Beharilal Gupta was Coroner.

SAHACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1886



SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 2nd October, in referring to the case which one Fida Haussen one brought against Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wallace, two tea-

Fida Haussen's case.

planters of Jorehat, says that it has received a telegram from Jorehat, which runs thus: "Magistrate of Jorehat fined Fida Haussen twenty rupees on Lawrence and Wallace's assertion that he abused them. They were fined twenty annas each for assaulting, restraining, and threatening to put hog's lard into Fida Haussen's mouth. Court allowed them to answer charges through their pleader, though they did not apply for this privilege. Magistrate became angry whenever witnesses deposed in Fida Haussen's favour. Sentence had been pronounced before judgment was written. Without justification Magistrate then angrily told Fida Haussen that he gained over adversaries' witnesses, and ordered Fida Haussen to go away, as Magistrate did not like to see his face." Will the Government enquire as to the truth of the matter?

(d)—Education.

URDU GUIDE,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

9. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 2nd October, hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will make good arrangements for the spread of technical education.

Technical education.

(h)—General.

SAHACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1886.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th September, says that to prepare such accounts of the expenses of the exodus to Simla as would convince the Secretary of State that the expenses were not heavy

The accounts of the expenses of Government's residence in the hills.

was a very difficult task. Though the Secretary of State called for accounts of the expenses of the exodus for the 26 years between 1858 and 1884, Government has submitted accounts for only not preparing the accounts for only the five years between 1879 and 1884. The excuse urged by Government for not preparing the accounts for the preceding 21 years is that the preparation of those accounts will involve considerable trouble and expense. The writer asks, what certainty is there that the expenses of the last five years have not been less than those of the preceding years? Had the accounts been duly kept year by year, there would have been no difficulty in their preparation. The authorities in England would not have ventured to urge such a lame excuse as has been urged by the Government of India. According to the accounts submitted by Government the average expenses of the exodus are annually about 8 crores of rupees. But the writer does not think that all the items have been included into the accounts. The writer cannot believe that three-fourths of the sums spent on journey by rail on the East Indian and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways return to Government. Thus the share of the income of the railways received by Government being 75 per cent., and assuming the share of the income of the railways received by the shareholders to be  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the profits of the railways amount to  $87\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But from the Railway Reports it appears that the profits of no railway in India are more than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. If the profits of railways are so large, why then are the Indian railways suffering loss, and why are not the vast debts incurred for the construction of railways being liquidated? After thus deducting the expenses of journey by rail and other expenses Government has tried to show that the expenses of the exodus amount annually to not more than 5 lakhs of rupees. There is not the least doubt that such accounts



will satisfy the Secretary of State and the retired Civilians, his Councillors. But will the Home Government and the English public allow such waste of Indian money? The writer cannot consent to the waste of even five lakhs of rupees annually on the exodus. Besides this, there is much waste of money on account of the interruption of public business. Nearly a month elapses between the closing of the offices at Calcutta and their opening at Simla. The Government of India has to thrice remove from one place to another during the year, namely, first from Calcutta to Simla, then at Simla, and next from Simla to Calcutta.

11. The same paper is glad that the Retrenchment Committee wishes to abolish the system of granting passage-money to the members of the Viceregal Council and to the Chief Justices of Madras Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces appointed in England. The Calcutta Municipality should profit by this example. The Commissioners did wrong in sanctioning the rule that the Health Officers of the Municipality appointed in England should receive passage-money.

Passage-money of officers appointed in England.

SAHACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1886.

12. The *Dainik*, of the 30th September, says that the Government of India has at last published accounts of the expenditure annually incurred on account of the residence of European officials in the hills. Two separate accounts have been sent by that Government to the Secretary of State for India. According to the despatch of the 21st April 1885, four lakhs of rupees are on the average spent every year on this account, and calculating from 1858 a sum of one crore and twenty lakhs has been spent in 30 years. This is sufficient to show how heavily this exodus to the hills is draining the resources of the impoverished people of India.

Residence of officials in the hills.

DAINIK,  
Sept. 30th, 1886.

13. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 2nd October, is glad to notice that the Ghee Act has been extended to all the Municipalities in Bengal. It admits that the Act, as it has been passed, is not entirely satisfactory, but this can be excused on the ground that it has been passed in a hurry. Moreover, this is not the last Act on the subject. Another Act more extensive in its operation will be passed within a short time. The writer also says that adulterated ghee is still to be found in large quantities in Calcutta. Measures should be adopted to destroy it altogether.

The Ghee Act.

BHARAT BASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 2nd October, says that in a former issue it has shown that the coolies of the Assam tea-gardens have no knowledge of the condition of the place. If they had possessed any information of the terrible mortality in those gardens, they would never have ventured to remain there. The Health Report for 1884 states: "The condition of the emigrant labourer alters greatly for the worse immediately he is landed from the river steamers and discharged from Government sanitary protection. In many important respects he is thenceforward left to his own resources: in others he receives only modified and often injudicious care: in all conditions of life he is less favourably placed than before: his food is no longer dietetic and carefully cooked: his clothing and bedding (beyond a blanket) is left to himself to provide: his lodging is often inadequate against the variations of climate: his work exposes him to all weathers, and often to dangerous disease causes: he is unprotected against drinking to excess,—nay, he is in many instances almost tempted to it; even if he falls ill, the hospital is a name only; he may receive medicine either by daily attendance at a dispensary or given to him in his hut, but the care of suitable food and adequate restoratives and nursing are, generally speaking,

Slavery under English rule.

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.



unknown. It is no wonder, therefore, that the rate of sickness and mortality among tea-garden labourers as a class has been very great, that in many gardens it is above what is connected with a frightful epidemic in civilised countries, and that the subject has been an unceasing anxiety to the Government of the Province." The following will bear testimony to the fact that the coolies are placed in a worse condition than that of the common people of Assam. The rate of mortality among the coolies was far greater than that among the people of Assam during the prevalence of cholera in the year 1884. It is no argument to say that the tea-planters keep registers of births and deaths very carefully. The writer has personally enquired into the matter, and is of opinion that these tea-planters keep false registers, and that they include the names of dead persons among the names of those who have fled away. The writer directs the attention of the readers to a remark made by the Deputy Surgeon-General that many tea-garden labourers die in the Government hospitals and other places, and gives the following explanation about these occurrences:—Those coolies who, by disease or other causes, become disabled in the garden are cruelly driven out by the tea-planters, who do not care whether they live or die. These poor creatures, for want of food and clothing, often die in the caves of mountains and forests, and the writer thinks that the Deputy Surgeon-General has probably referred to the death of these poor men. The Chief Commissioner of Assam assured the Government of India that in 1883 the Assam Government would try its utmost to wipe away the disgrace. But, notwithstanding this assurance of the Assam Government, the rate of mortality among the garden-labourers is still the same.

It has been stated in the reports of Government that the number of dead and missing persons is larger among the new comers than among the old labours, and it is not difficult to assign the true cause of this. When two dangers (death and imprisonment) are equally imminent, people prefer to incur the one which is less serious, and the coolies act on this principle. Besides when it is found that the prisoners in jail are placed in a better condition than the generality of the tea-labourers, the tea-labourers cease to fear imprisonment. If the tea gardens had not been placed in distant forests, the number of missing labourers would have been much greater than it is at present, but the gardens being placed in inaccessible forests they cannot fly away whenever they wish to do so.

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

15. The same paper says that the local authorities of Umballa issued an injunction prohibiting the Hindus to carry their idols through the street by which they used to do it up to that time. The Hindus became very much dissatisfied with the order. After this event the Mahomedans carried beef through public roads during the Id festival, and this wounded the feelings of the Hindus. On the 10th September about two thousand Hindus met to consult as to what legal step might be taken against this proceeding of the Mahomedans. Lala Moorali Dhar, after advising the assembled people to submit a petition, went away. Shortly after this news was received that Mr. Bullman the Deputy Commissioner, was coming to the place, and they immediately, resolved to verbally represent their grievances to him. In a short time Mr. Bullman, accompanied by the Police Superintendent, entered the place, and began to cudgel the assembled people right and left. The assembly dispersed in a moment. Sixty men were handcuffed and many rich inhabitants of Umballa were led in chains along with them. Among these 60, the police kept only 14, and released the rest. When the case commenced Lala Moorali Dhar expressed his desire to apply for transferring the case to a different court, but the Court said that as the case had been already com-



menced his application could not be accepted. If the Judge had possessed a little common sense he would never have ventured to say so.

The trial again commenced before Mr. Bullman on the 16th September. Lala Moorali Dhar, the pleader of the accused, asked Mr. Bullman whether he had received any telegram from the Chief Court. Mr. Bullman answered in the negative. Lala Moorali Dhar then showed to Mr. Bullman that the records of the case had been sent for, but Mr. Bullman, without hearing him, summarily tried the case, fined 11 prisoners Rs. 50 each, two prisoners Rs. 10 each, and released one. Within half an hour application was made for a copy of the judgment, but Mr. Bullman answered that the records of the case had been sent up to the Chief Court. Only a short time before Mr. Bullman had denied that he had received any telegram, but now he was acting according to it. Enquiry at the telegraph office also shows that Mr. Bullman received the telegram before he commenced the trial of the case.

Lala Moorali Dhar is a lover of his country. He was sent to the Bombay National Congress as the representative of the Punjab. Patriots are eyesores to many an Anglo-Indian, because they do not teach their countrymen to lick the feet of the Europeans. Mr. Bullman did not say anything to Lala Moorali Dhar on the day on which he arrested the prisoners, but he was arrested on the 13th for having been a member of the assembly. Mr. Bullman has stated that he ordered the assembly to disperse, but as his orders were disobeyed, he caused the members of the assembly to be arrested. The members of the assembly have unanimously denied that they had received any such orders. It does not admit of any doubt that Lala Moorali Dhar had left the assembly before any orders were issued by the Deputy Commissioner. Why has he been arrested then? Is it because he was a pleader for the accused or because he is a lover of his country? The writer hopes that the Chief Court will decide these questions. In conclusion, the writer says that the number of *hakims* like Mr. Bullman has become very large in the country, and requests Government to take steps for restraining the unprincipled conduct of these men. The *Indian Mirror* has first published the particulars of the case, and has requested Government to enquire into it. All the inhabitants of India heartily join their voice with that of the *Mirror* and request Government to look into the matter.

16. The *Bangabási*, of the 2nd October, says that enquiry is generally made about the whereabouts of Dhuleep Singh.

Dhuleep Singh.

The writer has not heard anything of Dhuleep Singh since his arrest at Aden. Some say that he has reached Russia: others say that he is now in Central Asia, while others are of opinion that he is advancing against India at the head of the Russian army. The writer says that the English look upon Dhuleep Singh as a caged tiger, and it seems somewhat improbable that they will let him go. The *Pioneer* says that "the Maharaja's place of abode three weeks ago was Paris. Of his future aim in life we know nothing." In the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper of the 18th August, the following declaration was published:—"I the undersigned, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, having resigned all the property possessed by me in England for the benefit of Her Highness the Maharani Dhuleep Singh and my children, hereby declare that I am no longer responsible for their debts, or for articles ordered by them in my name." Let people say what they will, the son of Runjit is not an ordinary man.

17. The same paper says that the Government of India is unwilling to let the people know the amount that is annually spent on account of the residence

Residence of the officials in the hills.

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1886.

BANGABASI.



of the officials in the hills. But in reply to a letter sent by the Secretary of State to that Government, it has sent a statement showing the sum that is annually spent on the hill tour. But it has tried to show that about four-fifths of the sum spent in this matter come into the hands of the Railway Company, that is, into the hands of the Government. Besides railway fare, Government receives more from this source. Government receives railway fare from Calcutta to Umballa, and as from Umballa, to Simla, people travel by *tonga daks* belonging to the Postal Department, the fare that is received comes into the hands of Government. The writer admires the ingenuity of the Accountant. By a similar line of argument it can be shown that money is imperishable like the elements; and it is vain to talk of the waste of money. As water being evaporated again comes to the earth in the shape of rain so money spent by Government again comes into its hands in some shape or other.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Oct. 11th, 1886.

18. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 11th October, says that in most places the Magistrate and the police have been entrusted with the task of preserving the peace. But when the local authorities could not maintain the peace at Delhi and Etawah with the help of the police, on the occasion of the recent riots at those places, how will the authorities of other places be able to maintain the peace? Thus the riots at Delhi and Etawah may fill the authorities with alarm; but there is one circumstance connected with these riots that may make Government glad. It now sees that it has rendered Indians so spiritless by means of rigorous rule that it is now difficult to recruit soldiers in India where there was never any want of valiant soldiers. It now thinks how, under these circumstances, it will find soldiers in the event of a Russian invasion of India; but it may receive consolation from the riots at Delhi and Etawah, which show that rigorous administration has not yet rendered Indians spiritless.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

19. The same paper referring to the proposal to appoint a Commission to ascertain how the admission of natives into the Civil Service and other departments may be facilitated, says that this is not the first time that proposals have been made to appoint natives on an extensive scale to the public service; but though Government has repeatedly promised to show such favour to Indians those promises have not been kept. But the writer does not expect such a disappointing result from the proposed Commission. The writer has often said that whatever injuries Lord Dufferin may have done to India he has rendered it a great service by increasing its expenditure. This increased expenditure may be met only in two ways, namely, increase of taxation, and the substitution of native officers on smaller salaries for highly paid European officers in the public service. From the fact that a famine occurs if there is drought or unduly heavy rainfall, Government has understood that an increase of taxation is impossible. So there is no other alternative for Government than to abolish such expenditure as may be abolished without greatly hindering the work of administration. It is not economical considerations alone that will make Government entrust natives with administrative powers. It has understood that Indians are gradually becoming dissatisfied with British rule. For various reasons it now thinks it proper to conciliate natives. If natives are appointed extensively to the public service this dissatisfaction may be removed from their mind. Both Liberals and Conservatives know with what object the Commission has been appointed. Consequently whichever party

The proposed Commission to enquire as to how the admission of natives into the Civil Service and other departments may be facilitated.



may be in power it will attend properly to the work of the Commission. But the writer is afraid lest bad men should be appointed members of the Commission. Representatives will be sent to the Commission from Bengal as well as other provinces. The writer does not know who will be sent as representative to the Commission by Sir Rivers Thompson. His time of retirement is drawing nigh. The desire of receiving addresses may become strong in his mind at such a time. Consequently he may select such a man for the purpose as may enable him to obtain addresses. But the writer has faith enough in Sir Rivers Thompson to hope that he is above such selfishness. The necessity for repeated appointments of Commissions proves that Government knows nothing about this country, and that it will be difficult for it to govern the country so long as a representative assembly is not established. If the work of administration had been carried on in consultation with a representative assembly, the authorities would have been benefited at every step, and British dominion would have been firmly established in the country.

20. The same paper, referring to the Government of India's resolution about the appointment of natives to the Civil Service, withholds its opinion about it, as the subject which the resolution

Appointment of natives to the public service.

treats of is very difficult, and as it cannot now perceive the defects of the resolution. But the writer sees one merit in it, namely, the evident intention of Government to appoint natives extensively to the public service. The writer says that if it is ruled that a Local Government will not be able to appoint anybody but natives of the province under its jurisdiction to the public service, the object of the resolution will not be gained as many Local Governments will not obtain competent men from among the races living under their jurisdiction.

21. The same paper says that because up to this time Mussulmans have shown greater prowess in every fight that has taken place between Hindus and Mussulmans, the authorities have always

Government and Hindus and Mussulmans.

shown partiality to Mussulmans whenever they have found an opportunity of doing so. It may be probable that they do not show such partiality for fear of Mussulmans, but from a desire to obtain their support in the event of a war with Russia. Government knows that a war will take place between it and Russia for the possession of India, and that it will have to accept the service of some Indian race or other at that time. Now that the authorities have obtained proofs of the valour of Hindus in the riot at Delhi it will show attention to Hindus. The authorities will be perhaps delighted at the display of valour by Hindus. Because the English Government conquered India, when it was under Mussulman rule, it can not heartily trust Mussulmans in spite of the proofs of loyalty given by them in many ways. Besides, according to the religion of the Mussulmans, it is impossible for them to attain heaven by living under a sovereign following a different religion. But there is no such apprehension in regard to Hindus. Consequently, the authorities will be delighted at the display of valour by Hindus. Whether any other person is delighted at this or not this will greatly embolden the farsighted Lord Dufferin.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 29th September, is glad, at the intention of the Viceroy and his Council, to make a law for all provinces of India for the prevention of adulteration of food as in Bengal. In

Law to prevent adulteration of food for the different provinces.

no other country has food so much to do with the religion of the people. Bad results may be produced here by the adulteration of food.

ANANDA BAZAR  
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SAHACHAR,  
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23. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 11th October, referring to the case of Kunja Behari Ghose, who has been punished for adulterating ghee, says

The Ghee law.

that this case will show the dreadful nature of the Ghee law which natives have got passed in consequence of their foolishness. It may be doubted whether the ghee analysed was really the ghee purchased by the Municipal Inspector, Baboo Janaranjan Pal, from Kunja Behari Ghose. The writer knows that Baboo Janaranjan is incapable of such dishonesty. But the powers conferred upon the Inspectors by the Ghee law is such that it is very easy for an Inspector who is a bad man to trouble innocent traders. It is very easy to mix lard with ghee after it has been purchased from a trader for the purpose of analysis. It is wrong to afford such facility for wrongdoing. A point raised by the pleader of Kunja Behari Ghose is very important. He said that his client could not be held responsible for the adulteration of ghee when he had purchased the ghee from another, and when it was not possible for him to know whether or not the ghee thus purchased by him was adulterated. If adulterated ghee is found in any shop, the Magistrate should enquire whether the ghee was adulterated by the seller of the ghee, or by the manufacturer of it. So long as this fact is not ascertained it cannot be determined who is guilty. But it is almost impossible to ascertain who it was that adulterated the ghee. Consequently, injustice may be done if the Ghee law is enforced.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

DAINIK.  
Sept. 30th, 1886.

24. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 30th September, writes, that stacks of corn are rotting in the villages of Mayakola and Boonapara. Only a few

Floods in Krishnagur.

places in the villages are above water. The domestic animals are getting leaner and leaner day by day, and are standing on the few patches of land that remain above water. The fields are entirely under water. No grass is to be found. If this state of things continue a little longer all the domestic animals will die as was the case last year. Only the few elevated tracts of land have not as yet been under water. The banks of the river have been entirely under water, and large boats are easily passing over them.

Most of the inhabitants of Bahadoorpore are Mahomedans, and the few Hindus that are to be found there belong to the lower classes. Words cannot describe the misery of these people. Water has made its way into their huts. Fortunately, however, some elevated places of the village are as yet above water. Almost all the people of this place live by agriculture. They were able to reap the *aus* crop in time, but the corn is lying in stacks. The village of Bishnupur is situated to the south-west of Bahadurpur. A few *gowalas* are the only inhabitants there. There is scarcely any land above water where they can keep their cattle. Many have left the village, and currents are flowing over their huts and hearths. Others are living on platforms made of bamboos.

DAINIK.

25. A correspondent of the same paper says that the public roads of Bankipore, Jamra, and other villages within the jurisdiction of the Shomra Union have been entirely submerged. Water has made its way into the market place of Bankipore. Currents are rapidly passing over all the roads. Water is rising at the same rate as last year. It is raining every day. The horizon is cloudy all the while.

Flood at Domra, and Bankipore, in Hooghly.

DAINIK.

26. A correspondent of the same paper says that, taking pity on the misery of the people of Gotpara, Government last year kindly placed a sum of more than a thousand rupees in the hands of the

Grievances of the people of Gotpara.



zemindar of the place for the construction and repairs of roads, but unfortunately the people derived no benefit from it. The people are suffering very much this year. On the one hand, there is deep mud, and on the other flood-water after overflowing the roads has made its way into the houses of many people. Many houses have fallen down through the force of the current. The people have become greatly reduced in circumstances owing to the destruction of their houses every year by the rise of the river. If over and above this they are to suffer so much for want of food, shelter, and assistance, and if they are not to benefit by the money that is occasionally given them by Government, the village will, in the long run, be depopulated.

27. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 11th October, hopes that Government will afford relief to the distressed people of the flooded tracts. There have not been floods in every part of the province this year. Consequently, much money will not be needed for the relief of the distressed people. The distressed people may be saved if the authorities show only a little kindness.

Government and the people suffering from the floods.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Oct. 11th, 1886.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.,

*Offg. Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th October 1886.



